

Intimations.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are
respectfully intimated that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
their Companies' VESSELS should be at
hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the
Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.
In the event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, whose immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-
satisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1888. 1458

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silver Smiths.

**NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.**

VOYAGERS' CELESTIAL
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
REPTILES' LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.
ADMIRALTY & NAUTICAL CHARTS.
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Chronicle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.

D I A M O N D S
— AND —
D I A M O N D S

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATENT, at very moderate prices. 742

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

STAINFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD
East. A few doors below H. M.
Dockyard. PRIVATE BOARD AND RE-
SIDENCE. Terms moderate.

Mrs. STAINFIELD.
Hongkong, January 6, 1891. 42

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ADOLPH OLEIS, American barque, Capt. F.
Carleton. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

ADRENIA, British barque, Capt. J. W.
Morse. Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HEATHS BEL, British barque, Capt. Thos.
Hugo. Siemens & Co.

PENMAN, British barque, Captain John
Tackay. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
OF
MR. GEO. C. MILN'S
SEASON.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 4th April,
Under the Patronage of
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF HONGKONG.

Poole's Dramatization of Sir Walter
Scott's Famous Novel
'ROB ROY'

with all the incidental songs, dances,
choruses, Scottish Reels, and accompanying
Pipes.

The Calcutta Englishman says—
'The Masterpieces of Shakespeare have
been played in a manner which would be
surprising anywhere except in a London
theatre, and now the popular drama of
'Rob Roy' is produced in a style that
ought to ensure it a much longer run than
is promised.'

MONDAY, 6th April.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.'

POPULAR PRICES—\$2 and \$1, Soldiers
and Sailors Half-price to Pit.
Box Plan at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S.
Doors open at 8.30. Commencement 9 p.m.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 682

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERIAN, GULF
PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

SPRING ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
'MALWA,' Capt. C. F. FRASER, R.N.R.,
with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY,
the 10th April, at Noon, connecting with
the Steamship for PENINSULAR, at that
Port, which vessel takes on her Cargo for
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, leaving
BOMBAY on the 9th May.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Parcels and Special Goods at the Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuable Goods for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General
Cargo for London will be conveyed via
Bombay.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Blank Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-
gage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

This Steamship takes Cargo and Passengers
for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN
Superintendent.

S. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 682

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS
1862 TO 1890, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY;
WHOSEY THE LIABILITY OF MEM-
BERS IS LIMITED TO THE
AMOUNT OF THE SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.
ISSUE OF £500,000 in 49,225 Ordinary
Shares of £10 each and 750 Founder's
Shares of £20 each. £200,000 is offered for
subscription in Hongkong, China, and
the East and £300,000 is reserved for
subscription in Europe.

29,967 Ordinary Shares of £10 each are
offered for subscription, at a premium of
10s. per Share, payable as follows:—

10s. on application at Exchange 5/2—£3.14
2s. (including the premium of 10s.) on
allotment.

2s. 10s. within thirty days after allotment;
and the balance when called for at in-
tervals of not less than two months,
but before the 31st December, 1891.

Directors:
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, Esq.,
Chairman (Messrs. Russell & Co.),
OHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. (Yan Wo
Company).

DAVID GILLIES, Esq. (Messrs.
Gow Tung Shing, Esq. (Messrs.
CHARLES J. HIRST, Esq. (Messrs.
STOUTER & HIRST).

KWAN HUI CHUEN, Esq. (Director of
The Overseas Chinese Bank, Ltd.).

WILLIAM WOTTON, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed under
the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1890, for
the purpose of carrying on the Business of
BANKERS in all the Colonies and Fin-
ance AGENTS, in accordance with the terms
of the Memorandum of Association of the
said Company.

The BANK will be established with its
HEAD OFFICE in HONGKONG under a Chief
Manager and a Board of Directors, and
BRANCHES in Shanghai and Treaty Ports of
China, Japan and the Straits, &c.

There will also be a Board of Directors
in London, who will control the manage-
ment of the business in Europe.

The TEMPORARY OFFICES will be at
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, where
Applications for Shares must be made, ac-
companied with the Deposit, in the Forms
obtained there.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be
CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 7th day of
April, 1891, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 686

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE MAT-
THEWS was admitted a PARTNER
in my Firm, 1st March, 1891, which will
future be carried on under the Name of
N. MOALLE & Co.

N. MOALLE
Amoy, 1st April, 1891. 689

THE CHINA MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Co.'s Steamship
Diamante,
Captain G. TAYLOR, will
be despatched for the
above Port on MONDAY, 6th Inst., at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 681

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
Nanao,
Capt. GOUPEAU, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th Inst., at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 638

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.
(Via India Sea.)
The Steamship
Carmarthenshire,
Captain CLARK, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 11th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 680

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK & SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Northern, Capt. W. RICHARD-
SON, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby re-
quested to send in their Bills of Lading to
the Underigned for countersignature,
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer will be at once landed and stored
at Consignees' risk and expense, and no
Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underigned on or before
the 11th Inst., or they will not be re-
cognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891. 685

TO BE LET NOW.

No. 3, WILD DELL BUILDINGS,
Wanchai Road. Rent \$25 a month.

TO BE LET SHORTLY.

An exceedingly Comfortable and Cool
Six-Roomed HOUSE.

Apply to the SECRETARY,
Humphrey's Estate and Finance
Company, Limited.
Hongkong, April 4, 1891.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
On favourable terms, with immediate
possession.

NIGHT HOUSES at 'MOUNTAIN VIEW,'
Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.
It sold, part of the Purchase money can
remain on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel and
Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, October 4, 1890. 2262

Business Notices.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD.
HONGKONG TRADING CO. LTD.
HONGKONG Duddell St.

EX S.S. 'GLENFRUIN.'

LADIES' HOUSE SHOES.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES.

LADIES' CANVAS SHOES.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The above are a Special Purchase and Splendid Value. 663

DEPARTURES.

Per *Manila*, for Sandakan, 3 Europeans,
and 250 Chinese.

Per *Anson*, for Higo, Mr. and Mrs. G.
D. McKay, Messrs. Leong Quong and Lee
Hing Sing; for Kabe, Messrs. M. Ishikawa,
K. Cheong, T. G. Leung, Miss Sharp, and
Mr. J. O'Callaghan; for Yokohama, Mr.
Charles M. Robinson, Messrs. H.
Weston, Chun Ming Kwong, Rev. and Mrs.
Weidbrecht.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Arctic* reports: Left
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Island of Candia, reached Port Said with her consort on the 23rd inst. and proceeded almost immediately for 11 miles, where the ships arrived before nine o'clock. The *Czarowitz* and the two other frigates left in a special train for Cairo, being welcomed at 7 1/2 p.m. by the principal authorities by the notables of the neighbourhood, and arriving at Cairo at midday. The following evening (the 24th inst.) a banquet was given by the Khedive, after which the *Czarowitz* and suite witnessed a torchlight procession on the balcony of the palace. On the following day a visit was paid to and an ascent made of the Pyramids. On November 26th the *Czarowitz* was taken by train to Assiout on the Nile, and from thence to the Khedive's yacht. On the 27th inst. the party subsequently visiting Luxor, the ancient temples and city of Thebes, as well as Memphis, returning to Cairo on the 7th December, the *Czarowitz* leaving for Suze by train on the same day. Travelling at night, the latter place on the 8th inst. when a torchlight procession was held the same evening, the latter having been kept as a holiday by the Russians in honour of St. George. The *Czarowitz* and suite left Cairo on the 9th inst. for Suze, where they arrived on the 10th inst. where, on passing Perim, saw the wreck of the *P. & O. steamer Hong Kong* from which the cargo was being put into lighters. Reaching Aden after a splendid voyage, at midnight on the 14th December, they were received by the Governor, in whose company the *Czarowitz* visited the tanks and other objects of interest. The Imperial-ambassador's experience from the voyage, which has appeared recently. He spent some twelve days in Aden and paid a flying visit to Singapore, spent a week at Java and a few days at Bangkok and called at Saigon on his way home.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the tug of war in Council has again been adjourned to a more convenient season. That no steps appear to have been taken to convene the much-talked-of public or indignation meeting to protest against the Military Exaction. That good reasons may exist and doubtless can be given for the delay, but the adage 'strike the iron while it is hot' should not be altogether forgotten. That the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce showed his skill as a tactician in raising the enemy's batteries and pounding his opponents with their own shot. That after getting from the Government the information concerning salaries, he will then be able to use it without question as to its correctness. That the official verification of facts connected with the salaries question can only strengthen the hands of the Unofficials in debate, and is not and never was necessary to enable them to form an opinion upon the question. That the Governor did not seem to grasp this possibility when he invited Mr. Whitcomb for having given notice of his motion before obtaining the official information desired. That in Finance Committee the Unofficials thoroughly sifted the salaries question, and they know well the strain which will be put on the revenue. That the lack of continuity in the administration of a Colony like Hongkong is the real explanation of much that looks unjust and haphazard in our system of government. That the dispatch of surplus Light Dues, and their conversion into a heavy tax on shipping, in spite of the promise given by the then Governor to drop the tax when the post was covered, is an illustration of this want of continuity in the administration of affairs.

That the chief argument in favour of Mr. Mackintosh's proposal to establish a Lighthouse Board is this, that the existence of such a body would serve in a certain degree to correct this defect of our official system. That Governor Douglas has given his word concerning the proper use of the Light Dues, but his Excellency cannot ensure that this promise will be carried out by his successors. That it is but repeating a well-understood truism to say that the freedom of the port of Hongkong has made the place what it now is.

That as the shipping is the breath of life to the place, even the slightest obstruction to place any undue burden upon the shipping interest.

That, speaking of lighthouses, it would be well to copy the Chinese Lighthouse system, in so far as it provides for the fixing of a gun or the sounding of a fog-horn to enable the anxious mariner to know where the lighthouse is during a dense fog.

That, in my references to the paramount importance of the Shipping interest, I have often suggested the establishment of a Harbour Board, to consult with the Harbour Master upon improvements that might well be made in the Harbour. That the scant consideration shown by the Executive to shipping concerns, and the Harbour of the Head of the Harbour Department, has become the subject of general remark of late years.

That the formation of a Harbour Board would not only bring facilities to shipping within easier reach, but it would strengthen the hands of the Harbour Master vis-à-vis the apathy of the Executive.

That the revival of the effort to enforce all the covenants of Crown leases will bring a hearty assent about the ears of the Government, unless I am very much mistaken.

That if the Government (i.e., the Crown) could go into Court with clean hands, saying 'all these things have I done from my own point of view, in the position of the legal adviser and the Crown would be comparatively simple and easy.

That in bad times the Crown has been extremely lenient to land-holders, but the eagerness and anxiety to gather premiums on land and collect Crown rents and house rates have not unfrequently outstripped the powers of the P. W. D.

That I can conceive of cases where certain holders of Crown land may take advantage of the lenience of a Government that has carried out its obligations to the letter, and in such cases the Crown can take up a sound position.

That a wholesale enforcement of the covenants, without regard to the peculiar circumstances of each case, would be an act of uncharitableness; any one who has read the Land Commission Report would be apt to condemn as unjust as well as unwise.

That all the official talk of reform in the matter of land tenure assumes a grimly ludicrous aspect in face of the wholesale threat to enforce agreements.

That if I can have the internal affairs of the P. W. D. are not in so promising a condition as to encourage the hope that anyone would follow this somewhat risky campaign on behalf of the Crown.

That, turning from land issues to the subject of those who have studied and carefully the conditions and surroundings of the Colony, and know more about the peculiarities of the Chinese official, are the readiest to admit that extradition is a very delicate matter.

That in view of this well-known fact, Governor Douglas could not have done better than have adopted the course which he described or hinted at in his speech in Council.

That the play is such a course has not been properly pursued at regular intervals for in this free port we are never safe from organised crime.

That Heaven has been gracious to this Colony while the deliberate deliberations in regard to the Vaccine Institute have been going on, but praise for His Excellency's wisdom could not have done better than have adopted the course which he described or hinted at in his speech in Council.

That when the site, the shed, and the calf are prepared, the lymph will speedily follow, and the dread of a recent famine will not recur.

That in this foggy weather it is perhaps not so remarkable that our legislators should have got adrift on gambling.

That I have said nearly all I mean to say on this difficult subject, and the time for decision has now come.

That, if after all this talk, the members of the law are left large enough for the Gambling Clubs to pass through, then all I can say is, that every member of the Council ought to be heartily ashamed of himself.

That the special knowledge possessed by the Acting Colonial Secretary and the Registrar General upon this subject should be invaluable, if His Excellency would only request them to bring their broadsides to bear upon the legislators.

That the Chinese member does not seem to give the assistance he was expected to do, his aim apparently being suppression in a very qualified form.

That it is difficult to know what people are really thinking about this new Banking Bill, and yet National.

That the difficulty is not materially lessened by a perusal of the abridged Prospectus. That no Memorandum or Articles of Association are to be found at this end of the line, and therefore no information as to Constitution, nature of Founder's shares, and other matters is to hand.

That notwithstanding this peculiar pig-in-a-bag policy, the then allowed investors to open up interestingly short.

That the Heir to the uneasy seat of the Ancestral of All, the Russian has called upon us, and we have heard of the event by the expenditure of powder both loud and long.

That it is just nineteen years ago since the uncle of the Tzarovitch, Grand Duke Alexis, was feted in this Colony. That History and the Czar's own have both grown considerably since then, and the presence of the Tzarovitch in India and China betokens peaceful relations.

That the *Empress of India* is a special word of the name she bears, and a lengthened brown study in her cosy library would not amuse him.

That the personal advantage of this Canadian Pacific line is unquestionable, and as a Britisher I feel a certain amount of pride and satisfaction when looking at her emerald, troop-like hull.

That it is a pity that the true spirit of sport is being smothered by a 'water-bomb' race cannot be settled without bad language and unworthy reflections. That some people seem to think that the A. D. O. is on the wane, but I should not be a bit surprised to find those croakers out in their reckoning.

BROWNIE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW BANK.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL,'
Haukong, 4th April, 1891.
Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space for a few lines, and I am trusting to your acquaintance I will proceed.

When I came to town this morning, I observed the following in the columns of the *Daily Press*—

NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,000.
Directors.
William Howell Forbes, Esq. (Chairman),
(Messrs Russell & Co.)
Chai Kit Shan, Esq.,
(Yan Wo & Co.)
David Gillies, Esq.
(Omitted to state—In employ of Dock Co.)
Chow Tung Shang, Esq.,
(Who is he?)
Charles J. Hirst, Esq.,
(Messrs. Hirst & Hirst.)
Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.,
(Director of Man On Insurance Co.)
William Wotton, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

And now to work! I will at once promise that the formation of this institution has been the subject of common conversation for some time past. Why the project was conceived; how it has come to birth (prematurely I fear) I will endeavour to show, and the plainest way will be to give a sketch of the persons of the Board of Direction, and the causes which have led to their present action. I will take the gentlemen in the order of precedence as given in the advertisement.

William Howell Forbes, Esq.—A straightforward honourable man if ever known, one of the head of one of the oldest business houses in China, whose name has carried respect for many years. But alas! and alas! adagio outside counsels would seem to have prevailed against his ordinary sense, with the aid of a certain policy on his part, which I do not think will benefit either himself or the partners who have worked the oracle of the 'National Bank of China.' I fear Mr. Forbes and Mr. Vincent between them have mistaken their vocations.

To deal with Mr. Forbes, I am sorry that he is where he is. Almost since the Local Bank was founded he has been one of the directors. Two or three times he has been Chairman. He, in his capacity as Director, has drawn his fees for many years, but has had knowledge of the bank of the Bank weekly, and yet in spite of all he has been Chairman of a dead opposition establishment—I write dead because I fear it is a stillborn babe. I am sorry I don't know him. May have plenty of money and influence but don't know.

David Gillies, Esq.—Well, this is a queer fellow. He is not a person known to the Secretary of the Dock Company, but David Gillies is a promoter and director of a bank appears in a new character. When he came to think of it, it seems strange that Mr. Gillies applied to his directors and to the shareholders who pay for his services to leave to assist in floating and directing this 'National Bank of China.' If not, may I ask him to make his own disposal of his property? If he has plenty of spare time on his hands, I fancy the Dock shareholders will naturally say they need not pay for his idle occupation. Besides Mr. Gillies, if all tales be true, is already a banker, and might I think be content to remain at home, without trying to become a bigger man than he ever will be.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq.—My no awey. Charles J. Hirst, Esq.—Why certainly I find, needless, paragonous, carriage cases. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq. (Main On Insurance).—Good morning, possibly good bye. With you look.

William Wotton, Esq.—God bless him, it is a pity. Why, I can't but remember the 'Main On Insurance' company, which was a poor Panjani company. Should such be the case, why, then again I say 'God bless him,' knowing the New National Bank of which he is to be an ornament. God bless you, William, and all of you. I mean I go into mourning for the old institutions.

EXHIBITOR.

FOOCHOW.

(Fuchow, 23rd March.)

Owing to the recent continued rain the price of rice during the latter part of the week, has risen.

Our men, we learn, are making a large collection of the very best articles obtainable, to offer for sale of course to the *Czarowitz*.

We are informed that in the country, Indians and the recently reported sickness are causing a fearful amount of mortality. It is stated that as many as ten thousand men, women and children have perished during the past two months.

Nothing definite is yet known, or talked of about proceeding country for new tea. We have been assured that only those who have capital or can obtain advances, will early proceed up country; and there are still some of these. We hope to be able to obtain fuller information for our next issue.

It is customary, we learn, for the Emperor of China to offer prayers every new year's day for the welfare and bright prospects of his subjects in the eighteen provinces of his Empire. A copy of his prayer is sent to the British Consul in the British Crown. He made kindly reference to those who in the past had laboured in the cause of federation.

He deserved high consideration from us for the part which they had taken in the work. With regard to the question at issue, he was sure that no one delegate to the Convention believed in any interfering with the grand individuality of the various colonies. What was desired was, not to deprive any colony of the power which they had inherited, but to get for them additional powers by federal government. (Cheers.)

In forming this Dominion we must not have a weak institution with a poor Executive which will not be respected, and capable of doing nothing, but such powers that we shall all look up to, and respect it, and that the nations of the world will respect it. There would be no good in forming a weak Executive, or in appointing a Government which has no power to do anything, and no credit in the defence of the country. If a Dominion is to be formed, it must be a powerful Dominion, which would strengthen and guide the colonies in the great destiny which lay before them. They must have a number of men to represent the number of this Convention is, at the present time, under the impression that in forming this Dominion they were going to weaken the Empire. If he believed this Dominion, no matter how small he was, it would be a power to reckon with, and would be a power which the British Crown he for one would refuse to sanction it. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.
BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
London, March 2.—A number of Chilian revolutionaries, who had captured a man-of-war, fired upon and overhauled a British steamer. The rebels demanded cargo and gunpowder, but they were defied by the captain of the vessel, who proceeded on his voyage.

London, March 4.—The revolutionary faction in Chili is gaining momentum, and is tentatively every day. Three battalions of the Government troops, quartered at Valparaiso, 150 miles to the north of Santiago, have been ordered to march to the scene of the rebellion, and to join the insurrectionaries.

The rebellion in Chili is approaching a climax. Nearly the whole of the loyalist army has gone over to the rebels. The appointment of boards of conciliation for the settlement of labor strikes and disturbances.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
London, March 5.—The Argentine Government having demanded 87,000,000 of the Republic of the Republic the financial institutions refused to obey. A forced issue of paper money to that amount is feared.

PARIS'S PARTY.
London, March 5.—The Parisian party in the House of Commons has been practically exterminated by Dr. McAlister, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.
London, March 5.—Mr. P. H. Mannell, who for a number of years was the cable correspondent for various Australian newspapers, and who is going to Australia to report fully on the Federation movement for the *Daily Chronicle*, has been appointed to London on this mission. The cable correspondent was appointed to Sir Graham Barry, Agent-General for Victoria.

Sir Charles Dilke, who attended the dinner, delivered a speech, in the course of which he referred to the Convention now meeting in London on the question of the Federation of the colonies, and suggested the formation of a Dominion embracing the whole of Australia.

Mr. J. Bennett Heaton, M.P. for Canterbury, who spoke on the question of the Australian Federation, and suggested the formation of a Dominion embracing the whole of Australia.

up to maturity. No power on earth could throw back the cause of Australian federation. He did not disguise the fact that the great obstacles were before them; it may possibly be that the Convention now meeting in Sydney will not achieve all its desires; but it will do this, as a record of the world, which will lay a stone in the foundation which all the forces of the world can never remove. (Cheers.) And a little longer ago, the time will come when the world will be a united and completed nation.

London, March 2.—In the course of the negotiations between the European Powers interested in the territories of the South-eastern coast of Africa, a difficulty has arisen. The British Government has demanded that Portugal should cede a large tract from the British territory to the sea through the Portuguese possession.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE.
London, March 2.—Delivery has been made at the *Malacca, Katoomba* and *Midvale*, the new cruisers for the Australian fleet. They are being equipped, and are expected to reach a speed of 10 knots per hour.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.
London, March 2.—The Committee of the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Mundell, M.P., is engaged in considering the revision of commercial treaties between England and the foreign Powers, has reported on British and French trade relations. The report is a long and detailed one, and the new French tariff is equal to a minimum of 24 per cent, and will severely interfere with British commercial interests, while it will conserve the market for the French manufacturers.

London, March 3.—The Queen Regent of Spain, Maria Christina, attended the opening of the Cortes to-day with the infant King Alfonso XIII. The speech from the throne denounced the evils attendant on the operation of commercial treaties between Spain and foreign countries in the past.

CHINESE COMPLAINTS.
London, March 3.—The Chinese Imperial Government have intimated to the Government at Washington that they object to the new American Ambassador at Peking, owing to his hostile views on the Chinese immigration question.

THE QUEEN'S MOTIVS.
London, March 3.—Mr. P. H. Mannell is answerable for the statement that Queen Victoria is pleased with the treatment received by her daughter, the Dowager Empress of Germany, while in Paris, and that the Queen will shortly visit Paris for two days.

COLONIAL COMMERCE.
London, March 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir John R. U. Colman, Conservative, raised the question of shipping, and pointed out the necessity of guarding the seas and commerce of the colonies from any possible menace. He urged that the matter was one of supreme importance, and that it was the duty of the Government to take steps to meet the danger.

London, March 4.—Mr. Laurier, one of the leaders of the Opposition party in Canada, has repudiated the report that the party is desirous of annexing Canada to the United States, but he declares himself in favor of the absolute independence of the Dominion, and thinks the time has arrived for a republic and distinct Canadian nationality.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Mr. Henry Harrison, M.P., has seized the funds of the Irish National League at Belfast, acting under instructions from Mr. O. S. Parnell, M.P. One man only voted.

London, March 4.—The Right Hon. J. Stanfield, the Gladstone Liberal member for Halifax, moved the adoption of the principle of one man one vote, a three months' residence being a sufficient qualification for a vote. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, and declared that under the present electoral law every election was a pure lottery. After a short debate a majority of 102.

London, March 6.—Speaking before the Associated Chamber of Commerce last night, Lord Salisbury dealt briefly with the great labor problem, and he expressed an opinion that legislation on the eight-hour principle was impracticable at the present time. Mr. Charles S. Parnell, M.P., also dealt with the same problem at a meeting held at Clarendon Hall last night. Mr. Parnell expressed himself in favor of shortening the hours of labor, so as to give the laborer a chance to rest. He also believed in the appointment of boards of conciliation for the settlement of labor strikes and disturbances.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.
London, March 2.—The *Daily News* reports that the German Government has attempted to induce French artists to exhibit their pictures in Berlin, and the unfriendly reception they received at the hands of the people of the Republic. The German Government has been practically exterminated by Dr. McAlister, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor.

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London, March 2.—The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a measure for the suppression of the law of 1888, which gave the Republic the right to demand the extradition of political refugees. The Chamber regarded with alarm the rapid increase of the political exiles, and decided to check, if possible, the spirit of gambling.

AFRICAN MYSTERY.
London, March 2.—In the course of the negotiations between the European Powers interested in the territories of the South-eastern coast of Africa, a difficulty has arisen. The British Government has demanded that Portugal should cede a large tract from the British territory to the sea through the Portuguese possession.

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London, March 6.—A deputation waited on Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., in the House of Commons, and urged him to support the proposal that the Labor Commission should be composed of one-half from the ranks of the labor leaders. He promised to consider the matter.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
London, March 5.—The Marquis of Salisbury has expressed himself in favor of the inclusion of Mr. John Burns and Mr. Tom Mann, the labor leaders, on the Royal Labor Commission, but the Premier's colleagues object to the proposal.

THE SHIPPIING FEDERATION.
London, March 5.—The Shipping Federation has issued a circular, in which it is announced that a Cardiff shipping firm, with a capital of £600,000, has resolved to remove its office and business to Antwerp if the strike continues.

London, March 5.—The Shipping Federation has refused to make any negotiations with the unionists until they resume work.

March 4.—The dockers who went out on strike are returning to work. A number of delegates to the London Dockers' Conference refused to agree to a general strike being entered upon, and have withdrawn from the committee.

The Cardiff strikers are appealing to the Shipping Federation, with the view of arranging a settlement of the present difficulty.

London, March 10.—Council have informed the Dockers Union that the Shipping Federation is not an illegal society.

THE STRIKE STRUCK.
London, March 3.—The *Times* publishes a report of an exhaustive inquiry into the capacity of the British Navy to mobilize at a moment's notice.

It declares that the standard of efficiency has not been attained. Many ships are useless, and there is lack of gunnery.

THE QUEEN'S MOTIVS.
London, March 3.—Mr. P. H. Mannell is answerable for the statement that Queen Victoria is pleased with the treatment received by her daughter, the Dowager Empress of Germany, while in Paris, and that the Queen will shortly visit Paris for two days.

London, March 4.—The Emperor William, in Berlin last night, ordered his determination of immediately striving to remedy the crying injustice suffered by the laboring classes of the empire. He, however, strongly disapproved of the tactics of irresponsible agitators, and declared that he would do no good and often produced an immense amount of harm.

THE WESTLY CENTENARY.
London, March 2.—The centenary of the death of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist movement, is being celebrated by a series of special services throughout the country.

Archdeacon Farrar delivered an eloquent and sympathetic speech on the occasion of the unveiling to-day of a statue of John Wesley at the City Road Chapel, London.

London, March 2.—News has been received of extensive and devastating floods in Arizona, one of the south-western States of the Union.

One hundred of the inhabitants were driven from their homes, and are in various spots of refuge almost destitute. Hundreds of other people were drowned.

The country in the neighbourhood of the place has been transformed into a lake 50 miles wide.

BURIED UNDER THE SNOW.
London, March 10.—The large town of Loganville, in Southern Russia, has been buried for three weeks in snow. 10,000 laborers are now digging out the inhabitants, who are now on the verge of starvation.

THE CUBAN INTERVENTION.
London, March 10.—The Spanish Government have dispatched 7,000 troops to Cuba to suppress the separatist movement there, which, it is said, is fermenting at Washington.

THE BILBAO.
London, March 10.—A terrible blizzard has prevailed during the week over the greater part of the United Kingdom. The gale at one time approached hurricane force. Many ships were reported, particularly by the Devonshire and Cornish coast. Numbers of people were drowned in many parts of the kingdom have been delayed for days. The snow-storms in many localities were so severe that the snow lay twenty feet in depth. Numbers of people have been frozen to death, and immense destruction of property has been occasioned, particularly by the gale. A passenger train, with one hundred passengers on board, was snowed up for twenty-four hours. One hundred and sixty men were engaged in clearing the Plymouth line for traffic. It is impossible at present to form any estimate of the number of casualties, as numerous reports continue to come to hand of houses being snowed up, of persons missing, and of vessels being wrecked in the British Channel.

THE LYONING AT NEW ORLEANS.
London, March 19th.—A mob of citizens have broken into the New Orleans jail, and seized and lynched several African prisoners incarcerated therein awaiting their trial for the alleged assassination of Police Inspector Hennessey of that city. A man was suddenly attacked and shot by a band of armed men some months ago. The general public strongly sympathized with the lynching. The Italian Consul, however, through its representative, demands the punishment of the ringleaders. An Italian paper threatens that unless the American authorities make out swiftly justice, there are a million Italians in South America ready to declare eternal vendetta in order to revenge the death of their countrymen. The Italian and Sicilian Secret Societies in South America are known to be numerous and powerful to consider serious measures to be taken by the authorities, and Inspector Hennessey's assassination is popularly ascribed to the zealous manner in which he endeavored to suppress these dangerous organizations.

THE CARD SHARPS.
London, March 19th.—Sir William Gordon Cumming, accused recently of card sharping at a fashionable West End Club, and who subsequently brought action for slander against his detractors, has now been

charged, their apologies and abandoned legal proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.
London, March 4.—With regard to the proposed cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, a compromise has been arranged between the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE SCHEME WORKED.

The theatre was crowded. The curtain had just risen. Jowls flushed, gay places on wondrous head-dresses waved slowly in the heated air, and the audience turned its eyes and opened places toward the stage and settled into the hub of expectation that precedes the opening of the play.

In a conspicuous position about half-way between the orchestra and the front seats of the parterre were three ladies who had come in unattended about five minutes before. They were invisible to the white flaring, unobtrusive hats they wore. Directly behind them sat a nervous-looking, despairing man, who was making wild but fruitless efforts to see the stage. The wide hats, with their wealth of tropical bird foliage, hid everything he wanted to see from his view. To vain he wriggled and squirmed and craned his neck from side to side. The hats were too large, too close together, and too richly upholstered. Apparently unconscious that he was attracting the attention of everybody in his neighbor hood and bringing the ladies in front of him into unpleasant prominence, he persevered till sounds of ill-suppressed laughter were heard on all sides of him. Then he snatched himself back in his chair with a world-weary sigh, but the next moment took advantage of a lull in the performance on the stage to lean forward and

address one of the ladies—the one who sat in the middle.

"Madam," he said, in a loud whisper, "I beg pardon, but it is utterly impossible for me to see through your hat, and the Lord made me too small to see over it. If you will kindly remove it you will make a wretched man happy for a whole evening."

The forty or fifty persons who were looking on saw the lady remove her hat at once, and smilingly beg his pardon. They saw the other two ladies take off their hats also and the example became instantly contagious. Ten or a dozen other enormous hats came off within the next half minute, much to the relief of the sufferer, who stepped on the stage and the attention of the audience was attracted to his performance again.

The details of this pleasing little incident are given in full for the purpose of explaining to those who witnessed it that the whole affair was a put-up job. The lady whom that man addressed was his wife and the other two were his sisters. —Chicago Tribune.

STUCK DOWN IN BURMAH.

Beethoven composed music like a deaf to hear, and the fastest steam craft in the world was built (both built and machined) by an American who has been perfectly blind for many years. Nevertheless the one would have been the better for his hearing and the other for his sight. A soldier may be a model of patriotism and

courage, but of what use is he in an army if he cannot carry a musket?

Allow me to illustrate the point by a story. Mr. John Hodson was born at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire. When he was twenty-five years old he took work as a surveyor under the great railway contractors, Messrs. Lucas, Ald, Sons, and Co., of Westminster, and remained under them seven years. He then enlisted in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment and went with it to India in 1854. He assisted in the Burmah Expedition in 1855-56, and was at Mandalay when King Thebaw surrendered. With this expedition he will now live in his right side and under the shoulder blades, lost my spirits and took a gloomy view of everything. I could neither eat nor sleep. I lay in bed amidst night after night, and eyes yellow, tongue thickly coated, heart irregular, no appetite, cold extremities, sickness, vomiting and an incessant diarrhoea. With these symptoms I was in bed four months in the year 1857.

In the hospital I was treated by the Regimental Physician, and was visited by Dr. Bell of the Indian Government; but said I was suffering from dysentery. I became so weak I could hardly stand and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment availed to stop the diarrhoea. Finally I was sent home and arrived at

Georgetown in Dec., 1858, and was transferred to the hospital there until Feb., 1859, when I was discharged as incurable and placed in the Army Reserve.

I returned to Warboys, and feeling a trifle better, tried to work. But I soon had to give up. I became so thin that people who had known me for years did not recognize me. My old friends and mates said, "Hodson you need't trouble to buy any more clothes to wear in this world. The next time you want to be made of wood."

Still I ate something, of course, but it gave me no strength. After eating I was often obliged to leave the table hurriedly, so severe were the aching, gnawing pains that seized me. My father and mother were alarmed at my condition. I consulted a physician at Warboys who gave me some medicine, which, however made no impression upon my complaint.

I then went to Mr. Nichol, the Chemist of Warboys (now at Devonport), who said, "You had better try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I got a bottle and took it, but it seemed to have no effect. Mr. Nichol said, "Try it again, I have seen confound me in that I will give you the second bottle free of charge."

He did so and before I had taken the half of the second bottle I began to feel better. I got a third bottle and before I had finished it I had so much improved that I was asked to go back to my work. But I was afraid, and said, "No, wait until I have used three bottles more; for this wonderful medicine is doing me nothing."

At last I was able to stop the diarrhoea. Finally I was sent home and arrived at

Georgetown in Dec., 1858, and was transferred to the hospital there until Feb., 1859, when I was discharged as incurable and placed in the Army Reserve.

I returned to Warboys, and feeling a trifle better, tried to work. But I soon had to give up. I became so thin that people who had known me for years did not recognize me. My old friends and mates said, "Hodson you need't trouble to buy any more clothes to wear in this world. The next time you want to be made of wood."

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or any other articles, will be gratefully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point, Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 4th April, 1891.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid.	Reserve Fund.	At Credit of Working Capital, or Bal. Bro'd. fund.	DIVIDEND.	When Paid.	Intrinsic value per share as per figures and date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Bargains see memo. at foot).	
												Closing.	During Current Week.
								Amount.	When Paid.			High.	Low.
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	1865	7,500,000	60,000	125	all	\$6,866,896.31	120,377.54	100 and 30/100 for 1890	Mar. 2, 91	\$218.92	5.75 per cent.	202 per cent. prem.	
Do. New Issue	1889	2,500,000	20,000	125	all	2,500,000		100 and 30/100 for 1890	Mar. 2, 91			202 per cent. prem.	
Bank of China	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	10	1,000,000	2,111.15	100 and 30/100 for 1890	Mar. 2, 91			202 per cent. prem.	
Do. New Issue	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	10	1,000,000		100 and 30/100 for 1890	Mar. 2, 91			202 per cent. prem.	
Do. Founders	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	10	1,000,000		100 and 30/100 for 1890	Mar. 2, 91			202 per cent. prem.	
Marine Insurance.													
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,500,000	10,000	250	25	770,000	\$331,691.68	28 per cent. for 1889	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.20	\$96, buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	650,000	204,929.48	18 per cent. for 1889	Sept. 12, 90	\$62.08	7.03	\$64, sellers	
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1885	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	320,000	423,721.75	10 per cent. for 1889	April 11, 90	\$110.00	9.20	\$110, buyers	
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1882	800,000	8,000	100	all	\$10,017.59	\$430,425.12	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 12, 90	\$109.48	5.66	\$110, buyers	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,500,000	10,000	250	50	600,000	285,007.23	10 per cent. for 1889	Jan. 1, 91	\$100.00	5.98	\$110, buyers	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	80,000	285,007.23	10 per cent. for 1889	April 5, 90	\$122.35	18.18	\$111, buyers	
Fire Insurance.													
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	180,000	285,007.23	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 2, 91	\$182.00	5.67	\$117, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	248,500	285,007.23	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 28, 91	\$92.42	7.31	\$92, buyers	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	20,000	285,007.23	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 14, 90	\$121.50	6.60	\$117, buyers	
Fire and Marine Insurance.													
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	11,715.91	185,019.92	10 per cent. for 1889	April 28, 90	\$200.00	9.33	\$117, buyers	
Docks and Wharves.													
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,500,000	12,500	125	all		3,620.90	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 24, 91	\$136.04	6.03	\$99, buyers	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	1886	1,000,000	20,000	50	all		2,680.92	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 8, 91	\$48.37	4.48	\$75, buyers	
Shipping.													
Hongkong & Canton Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1865	1,500,000	30,000	50	all	\$50,000	10,586.30	10 per cent. for 1889	Jan. 31, 91	\$31.30	6.66 per cent.	\$36, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1882	1,200,000	30,000	40	all	\$50,000	5,126.13	10 per cent. for 1889	June 20, 90	\$107.0	3.45	\$55, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$34,783.81	2,709.16	10 per cent. for 1889	Sept. 22, 90	\$68.83	4.60	\$43, nom.	
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882	250,000	5,000	50	all	25,000	1,974.47	10 per cent. for 1889	Jan. 31, 91	\$100.00	6.66 per cent.	\$125, buyers	
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1888	1,000,000	2,000	50	all		50.30	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 22, 91	\$100.00	6.66 per cent.	\$101, buyers	
Land and Trusts.													
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	4,000,000	50,000	100	50	1,250,000	681.64	10 per cent. for 1889	Jan. 27, 91	\$74.88	5.33	\$89, buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	30		1,545.56	10 per cent. for 1889	Jan. 27, 91	\$14		\$14, buyers	
Tramways.													
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all		1,247.54	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 2, 91	\$124.75		\$70, buyers	
Mining.													
(a) The Balmora Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	150,000	15,000	10	all		1,000	10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$9, buyers	
(b) Jeleba Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	225,000	22,500	10	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$10, buyers	
(c) Salsam Tin Mining Co., Limited	1889	575,000	115,000	5	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$15, buyers	
Panjin & Sanghie Doo Saman Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	600,000	60,000	10	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$20, buyers	
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	1888	4,000,000	8,000	500	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$100, buyers	
(d) Iauria Mines, Limited	1889	175,000	17,500	1	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$1, buyers	
Raub Mines	1889	1,000,000	10,000	1	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 21, 90			\$1, buyers	
Planting, &c.													
China-Borneo Planting Co., Limited	1888	150,000	7,500	100	55			10 per cent. for 1889	April 1, 90	\$50.33	5.46	\$120, buyers	
(b) Labak Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	6,000	50	60			10 per cent. for 1889	April 1, 90	\$50.33	5.46	\$120, buyers	
(c) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1889	300,000	6,000	50	all			10 per cent. for 1889	April 1, 90	\$50.33	5.46	\$120, buyers	
Hotels, Building, &c.													
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1888	300,000	3,000	100	all		2,397.30	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
Anson Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	200,000	4,000	50	80			10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	50	80			10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
West Point Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	50	80			10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
Shamson Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	2,000	50	20			10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Company, Ltd.	1889	250,000	2,500	100	all			10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	1889	50,000	1,000	50	30			10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 18, 91	\$100.00	6	\$120, buyers	
Dispensaries.													
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	500,000	50,000	10	all	\$10,000	1,413.88	10 per cent. for 1889	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	6.83	\$20, buyers	
Crichton & Co., Limited	1888	80,000	1,600	50	all			10 per cent. for 1889	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	6.83	\$20, buyers	
Lighting.													
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	1884	50,000	5,000	10	all	\$10,000	1,413.88	10 per cent. for 1889	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	6.83	\$20, buyers	
Gas Co., Limited (new)	1889	20,000	1,000	10	all	\$10,000	1,413.88	10 per cent. for 1889	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	6.83	\$20, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	300,000	30,000	10	all			10 per cent. for 1889	Nov. 5, 90	\$12.65	6.83	\$20, buyers	
Iron Foundries.													
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	25	all	1,000	285.81	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	\$100.00	7.00	\$200, buyers	
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1889	150,000	6,000	25	20		7,961.59	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	\$100.00	7.00	\$200, buyers	
Brick and Cement.													
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1889	100,000	4,000	25	17.50			10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	\$100.00	7.00	\$200, buyers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	1889	1,000,000	20,000	50	50			10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	\$100.00	7.00	\$200, buyers	
Miscellaneous.													
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	125,000	5,000	25	all	46,000	505.73	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 16, 91	\$34.70	6.66	\$90, buyers	
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1889	30,000	600	50	all		793.07	10 per cent. for 1889	Mar. 17, 91	\$52.23	5.88	\$75, buyers	
H. K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1889	150,000	3,000	50	all	15,000	733.92	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	4.37	\$124, buyers	
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1886	100,000	10,000	10	all		833.68	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	4.37	\$124, buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1886	12,000	1,200	10	all		846.01	10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	4.37	\$124, buyers	
Marineburg Furniture Co., Ltd.	1888	75,000	3,000	25	6			10 per cent. for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	4.37	\$124, buyers	

Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.	Agents for the Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Par Value of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Estimated Annual Yield to Investors at current prices.	Closing Quotations
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1894	H. K. & S. S. Bank Co.	\$1,504,700.14 Hong Kong Currency.	\$500 Hong Kong Currency.	6 % prem.	15 Oct. each year until 1909		per
Chinese Imperial Govt. 7 per Cent Silver Loan 1896	Do.	Shanghai Tels. 797,200.	Shanghai Taels 250.	7 " "	{ 1st March and 30th Sept. each year until 31 Mch. 1917	Shanghai Taels 4.80 per cent.	14 % prem. nom
Debentures.							
Hongkong Hotel Co. Mortgage Debentures 1899	—	\$400,000. <small>(\$100,000 to be drawn on 10th Apr. 1900)</small>	\$500	6 % prem.	{ Half yearly on 19th April and 19th October.	Six per cent.	\$300